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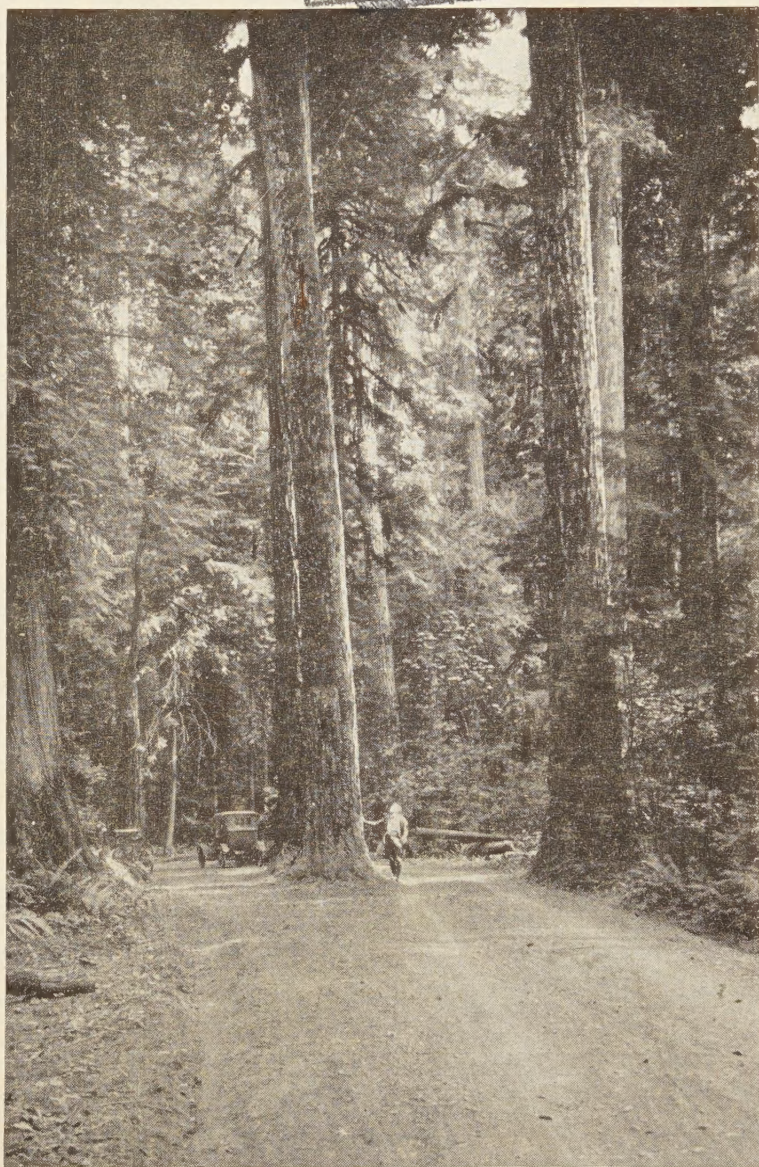
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**CASCADE**  
**NATIONAL FOREST**  
**OREGON**

**ITS PURPOSES AND RESOURCES**



A forest road on the Cascade Forest

F-188974

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**FOREST SERVICE**

**MF-3, R. 6**

**Issued by Regional Forester, Portland, Oreg., 1930**



# CASCADE NATIONAL FOREST

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Midway between Mount Hood and the Oregon-California boundary, on the west slope of the Cascade Range, lies the Cascade National Forest, a mountain timberland region of about a million acres. From the main summit of the Cascades the forest descends westerly through alpine and sub-alpine timber types to the dense merchantable stands of Douglas fir on the lower slopes. The national forest contains 1,026,800 acres.

The abrupt elevations of the Cascade Range, which mark the eastern boundary of this forest, include Cow Horn Mountain 7,666 feet; Diamond Peak, 8,750 feet, and Maiden Peak, 7,750 feet.



Scott Lake and Three Sisters

F-48753A

In the northeast corner of the forest are the Three Sisters. Some geologists tell us that these three peaks, rising majestically to a height of more than 10,000 feet, are the volcanic remnants of the ancient "Mount Multnomah" which once dominated this part of Oregon. The Three Sisters region offers a fascinating field for geologic study.

Two important streams have their headwaters largely within the Cascade National Forest—the Willamette (Willam'it), Oregon's largest and most important river; and the McKenzie, named after Donald McKenzie, a member of Astor's Pacific Fur Co., who traveled up this valley in 1812 on an exploring tour.

Of special historic interest is the route of the old military road up the middle fork of the Willamette. This route was first opened in 1863 for a pioneer train of about 1,500 persons with nearly 300 wagons, which in October of that year



entered the Willamette Valley from the Malheur River country. In 1864 the Oregon Central Military Road Co., organized to build a wagon road from Eugene to the Owyhee River, in southern Idaho, made a survey along this route and cut a trail.



Salt Creek Falls—286 feet sheer drop

F-188989

The area embraced in the present Cascade National Forest was first withdrawn from the public domain by proclamation of President Cleveland on September 28, 1893. It was set off under the present name on June 7, 1911.



## RESOURCES

### Timber

The primary purpose of the Cascade Forest, as of all the other national forests, is the growing of successive timber crops. The forest is covered with a dense stand of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), the most important timber species of the west coast region. The total stand is estimated at 23,590,000,000 board feet. Of this, 19,395,800,000 board feet is Douglas fir. Other species, found in smaller quantities, are: Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), several of the true or balsam firs (*Abies*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), and several of the pines (*Pinus ponderosa*, et al.).

Mature timber that is ready to cut and is commercially accessible is offered for sale to the highest bidder. When a sale is made the cutting is done under regulations calculated to insure a new crop of timber and to safeguard the area from fire. The Government sells only the timber, retaining title to the land. During 1929, a total of 49,670,690 board feet was cut under timber sale contracts on this forest.

Operations on a large timber sale on the Cascade Forest are now in progress at Westfir, on the watershed of the North Fork of the Willamette River, in one of the largest



A pastoral scene in the High Cascades

F-171091

blocks of fir timber in the national forests of either Oregon or Washington. The sale contract covers an estimated stand of 685,000,000 board feet of timber, of which 627,000,000 board feet is Douglas fir and noble fir. The management



plan drawn up for the area permits an annual cut of 50,000,000 feet, which is approximately the sustained yield or annual growth of timber on the watershed, and the contract limits the cut to an average of this amount. It is planned to perpetuate the operation indefinitely and establish a permanent lumber industry in this locality. This is in accord with one of the main objectives of forestry.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has built a line through the heart of this forest, commonly known as the Natron Cutoff. This railroad will open up for development new timber resources of the region, as well as recreation possibilities.

### Forage

The Cascade National Forest is too heavily timbered to be especially important for livestock grazing. However, it includes certain areas on which grow forage plants suitable for the grazing of sheep or cattle. If not utilized such forage matures and dries up, and becomes not only an economic waste but a dangerous fire hazard. Accordingly, these grazing areas are allotted to stock owners for a regular fee of so much a head for the grazing season. Thus the forest weeds and grasses are converted into wool, meat, and leather. The forage on the ranges is conserved in the same way as the timber, care being taken never to permit the range to be overgrazed and spoiled for the next grazing season. Grazing authorizations are now in force on the Cascade Forest for 900 head of cattle and 21,500 head of sheep.

### Water

The prevailing warm air currents of the Pacific Ocean, meeting the cooler air of the high Cascades, deposit their moisture abundantly as rain and snow. On account of this abundant precipitation the forests become large and dense. The forest growth in turn regulates the run-off of this moisture, protecting the stream flow, helping to prevent erosion, floods, and drought, and benefiting navigation. The forest is thus a great natural reservoir of potential hydroelectric power, as well as a source of water supply for cities.

The Cascade National Forest is particularly important in this respect. It contains the headwaters of the McKenzie and the Willamette Rivers, important tributaries of the Columbia. Eugene, Springfield, and other valley communities are dependent on these rivers for their hydroelectric power and drinking water.

### Recreation

Foresters recognize recreation as a resource of the woods, like timber, water, and forage. The Forest Service strives to develop forest recreation in a way to make the greatest returns to the public welfare consistent with the chief purpose for which the forests were established. As far as funds



and time permit, public forest camps are laid out and developed. In addition, certain areas are surveyed for leasing as sites for summer homes. The use of these may be secured for a small yearly fee. (Ask the supervisor for particulars.)



Fishing on the McKenzie River

F-211502

Along the summit of the Cascades, challenging mountain peaks alternate with alpine lakes of rare charm. The largest of these lakes is Waldo, accessible only by trail. Further north is the rugged Three Sisters region, noted for its scenic beauty. Here is a fascinating museum of geology and natural history. Tumbling cascades, quiet streams, and invigorating hot springs add to the attractiveness of the forest. The best-known hot springs are the Foley and the Belknap Hot Springs in the McKenzie country, and the Winino and the Kitson Hot Springs in the southern part of the forest.

Hotels at Eugene, along the McKenzie and Willamette Rivers, and at Hot Springs and other resorts, offer good accommodations for those who do not care to camp.



## ROADS, TRAILS, AND TELEPHONES

Ten per cent of the money brought in by the uses of the national forests, including lumbering, grazing, water-power development, and hotel privileges, is used by the Forest Service to build roads and trails in the forests. An additional 25 per cent of the income is paid to the States, with the requirement that it be spent on roads and schools in the counties where the national forests are located. Also, large appropriations are made directly by Congress for the building of forest roads and trails. Although roads and trails built by the Forest Service are intended primarily for use in the administration and protection of the forests, the public is permitted to use them for recreation except in periods of extreme fire hazard. Visitors to the Cascade Forest who prefer to leave the roads have the privilege of using 860 miles of well-marked Forest Service trails leading along streams, lakes, and mountain ridges.

Telephone lines have been carried throughout the Cascade Forest until their total extent is more than 500 miles. They may be used by the public when such use does not interfere with Government business, especially with the protection of the forests from fire.

Visitors entering the forest can get information from the supervisor or rangers as to whether certain areas are closed to the public for the time, and should register their names, addresses, and destinations for possible use in case of emergency telephone calls.

### AUTO TRIPS

#### McKenzie Highway

Leave Eugene via Pacific Highway and go south a short distance to McKenzie Highway. The road crosses the McKenzie River about 14 miles from Eugene and from that point parallels it for 45 miles. Thompson's Fishermen's Resort, a quarter of a mile south of the road and across the river (33 miles from Eugene), is headquarters for boat fishing, for which the McKenzie is famous. Nimrod Inn, just south of the river (39 miles from Eugene), also offers accommodations for boat fishing, as well as for hunting and mountaineering. Spark's Blue River Hotel (45 miles from Eugene), Rainbow Camp and Belknap Ranch (52 miles from Eugene), and Cascade Resort (54 miles from Eugene), also furnish guides, boats, pack animals, and other necessities for mountain vacations. The Cascade National Forest boundary is crossed 50 miles from Eugene.

Near McKenzie Bridge, 55 miles from Eugene, the Forest Service has laid out a public forest camp ground along the river, on the south side of the road. At McKenzie Bridge are stores, guides, pack animals, Log Cabin Hotel, McKenzie Inn, and Cedarwood Tavern. Here also, are a For-



est Service registration booth and the headquarters of the district ranger, who issues camp-fire permits free of charge and will be glad to help you on your way. From McKenzie Bridge a side trip of 4 miles over a road built by the ranger brings you to Foley Hot Springs Resort. On the way from McKenzie Bridge to Bend a tract of lots for rent at reasonable rates for summer homes has been laid out by the Forest Service along the river (57 miles from Eugene). A side trip of 1 mile at Yale's Ranch (61 miles from Eugene) reaches Belknap Hot Springs Resort. From Yale's Ranch



Babes in the woods

F-194918

to Lost Creek Ranch (hotel and resort 66 miles from Eugene) the road runs through a forest of Douglas fir, an acre of which has enough timber to build seven or eight modern homes of medium size. But along the first dozen miles of road beyond Lost Creek Ranch an equally good stand has been destroyed by fire, and nature's efforts to replant have been foiled by repeated burns. Here many hundreds of potential homes have been destroyed by human carelessness.

Near the summit of the Cascades the road is crossed by a trail from a good camp ground (71 miles from Eugene), which leads south 2 miles to Linton Lake—fishermen's delight. A few miles farther on a road leads north  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Scott Lake, where wonderful fishing may be had in sight of the Three Sisters Mountains. Just west of the summit (79 miles from Eugene) the road starts across a vast lava flow. Here the turns of the road give a changing panorama of the skyline of the Cascades; near at hand to the south, the Three Sisters; to the north, Mount Washington, Three-Fingered Jack, Mount Jefferson, and, in the distance, Mount Hood. Here the road leaves the Cascade National Forest



and western Oregon, entering the typically different central Oregon country and the Deschutes National Forest.

Descending from the summit the road runs through a forest of western yellow pine to within a mile or two of Sisters, Oreg. (97 miles from Eugene). From Sisters to Bend (120 miles from Eugene) the road is through irrigated farm lands and original sagebrush.

## Old Willamette Road

Starting from Goshen, 7 miles south of Eugene on the Pacific Highway, the Old Willamette Road traverses a rich farming region and soon enters the timber belt. This road is passable by auto, but is not a highway. It passes many little sawmills. An acre of trees in this belt yields lumber for two to a dozen or more homes.

At Reserve, 30 miles from Eugene, is the western boundary of the Cascade National Forest. Here a district ranger makes his headquarters, and camp-fire permits and information may be obtained. At Eula and at School Creek, above Reserve, looking south across the river, one may see the fire lookout house on Hardesty Mountain. Here the Forest Service lookout man keeps his lonely vigil for fires in the timber on the watersheds of the upper Willamette River and Layng Creek. A telephone line carries his reports to the rangers in the valleys below.

Forty-four miles from Eugene is the new sawmill town of Westfir. Here are a community and an industry, the permanence of which is assured by a plan of timber management providing for the continued production of sufficient timber to keep the mill busy.

Oakridge, 48 miles from Eugene, was formerly the terminus of the Natron Extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This railroad has now been extended across the mountains. Oakridge is the outfitting point for trail trips along the upper Willamette River and its tributaries, and has a hotel, stores, and a garage. Here guides and pack animals are available. A district ranger has headquarters at Oakridge.

Fifty miles from Eugene a side trip of 9 miles up Salt Creek reaches Winino Hot Springs Resort. Fifty-two miles from Eugene a side trip of 3 miles to the east up Hills Creek leads to Kitson Hot Springs Resort.

From Hills Creek it is 36 miles to the summit of the Cascades at Willamette Pass. Most of the way the road winds through the cool, sombre depth of a Douglas fir forest, with tumbling creeks and forest camps at frequent intervals. Ten miles from the summit Indigo Creek gushes out from under a lava bed only a few steps north of the road. Three miles further on is Emigrant Creek, 7 miles from the summit. Here the road passes through an old burn which nature is fast restocking. This young growth must be carefully protected from fire. If it is destroyed before reaching

maturity and bearing seed, natural regeneration of the area will be very slow and uncertain.

At the summit of Willamette Pass the eastern boundary of the Cascade National Forest is reached. To the north snowcapped Diamond Peak looms as a guidepost. Near by are Summit Lake and many smaller lakes. Rocky ridges partially clad with mountain hemlock and lodgepole pine lend variety to the landscape. Here the road again passes into the less densely forested country of the Deschutes National Forest, leading to the town of Crescent, 26 miles distant.



Odell Lake and Diamond Peak

F-216332

## TRAIL TRIPS

The following trips may be made afoot by good hikers with supplies, bedding, etc., on their backs, or with pack and saddle horses:

### McKenzie River Country

1a. From Foley Hot Springs via Horse Creek Trail to Horse Lake, 18 miles (to Elk Lake Hotel, 22 miles); from Horse Lake north via the Oregon Skyline Trail to the McKenzie Highway (20 miles), and west over that highway to Lost Creek Ranch (12½ miles) or McKenzie Bridge (20 miles), and back to Foley Springs (4 miles); or

1b. From Horse Lake north via the Oregon Skyline Trail to the Foley Ridge Trail near the Husband Mountain, thence west over the Foley Ridge Trail to the McKenzie Highway, and via the McKenzie Highway back to McKenzie Bridge; or

1c. From Horse Lake north over the Skyline Trail to the McKenzie Highway and Frog Camp, thence across the McKenzie Highway north to Scott Lake and west over the old Scott Trail to Belknap Hot Springs, and via the Belknap Road and McKenzie Highway to McKenzie Bridge.



2. From McKenzie Bridge south over the Olallie Trail to Frissell Crossing (26 miles), northwest along the South Fork of the McKenzie River via the South Fork Trail and South Fork Road to Terwilliger Springs (16 miles), then to McKenzie Highway (7 miles), then east via the McKenzie Highway to McKenzie Bridge (5 miles).

### **Willamette River Country**

1. From Oakridge via Salmon Creek Trail to Waldo Lake (26 miles), south over the Oregon Skyline Trail or Waldo Lake Trail (14 miles) to Gold Lake, west over the Gold Lake and Salt Creek trails, past Salt Creek Falls (286-foot drop) to McCredie Hot Springs (18 miles), west via Salt Creek Road and Willamette Highway to Oakridge (11 miles).



Photo by Southern Pacific Railroad

F-216309

#### **At McCredie Hot Springs**

2. From Oakridge via Willamette Highway, Salt Creek Road to McCredie Hot Springs (11 miles), Salt Creek Road to Diamond Peak Trail (15 miles) to Hills Creek Trail (5 miles), Hills Creek Trail to Kitson Hot Springs (17 miles), Kitson Hot Springs via Hills Creek Road and Willamette Highway to Oakridge (7 miles).

3. From Oakridge via Brock Road and Trail to Box Canyon (33 miles), Box Canyon to French Pete Creek via Olallie and South Fork Trails (17 miles), via Fall Creek Trail to Indian Ridge and Christy Creek Trail (9 miles), via Christy Creek Trail and Brock Trail to Oakridge (26 miles).

## FOREST PROTECTION

The national forest visitor should be more concerned with the work of preventing and fighting forest fires than with any other activity of the Forest Service. In this work he has a large opportunity to assist by being careful with fire himself and by reporting any fires he may discover. A considerable proportion of the fires are caused by carelessness.

Most of the regular work of detecting fires is now done by lookouts stationed on peaks and equipped with field glasses and instruments for determining the location of fires. The lookouts are so placed that practically all points on a forest



Result of carelessness with fire

F-211585

are under observation from at least two stations. The lookout is housed in a small cabin provided with telephone connection for reporting fires to the district ranger. When a fire is reported it is the ranger's business to put it out. He has tools always ready at the ranger station and in special boxes at strategic points throughout the forest. He and his assistants are always prepared for fire fighting and are able to put out most of the fires before they become very large. If a fire grows so large that the ranger's organization can not cope with it, the forest supervisor takes charge and, by means of plans made in advance, sends in on short notice experienced fire fighters, tools, equipment, and food. The Federal Government spends every year on the national forests in Oregon about \$130,000 for patrol work and from \$5,000 to \$80,000 for actual fire fighting.

Regardless of how efficient a forest ranger may be, or how carefully he may have prepared for the fire season, he must have the active and conscious help of the forest-using public. Eternal vigilance while in the forest is necessary to



*prevent* forest fires. About 60 per cent of the fires in the national forests are caused by human beings. *Conscious* fire prevention is absolutely necessary.

#### TABLE OF ELEVATIONS

Eugene .....	424 feet
Oakridge .....	1,206 feet
McKenzie Bridge .....	1,372 feet
Belknap Hot Springs .....	1,636 feet
Foley Hot Springs .....	1,700 feet
McCredie Hot Springs .....	2,000 feet
Kitson Hot Springs .....	2,500 feet
Odell Lake .....	4,830 feet
Crescent Lake .....	4,837 feet
McKenzie Pass .....	5,325 feet
Willamette Pass .....	5,618 feet
Elk Lake (about) .....	6,000 feet
Diamond Peak .....	8,750 feet
Middle Sister Mountain .....	10,053 feet
North Sister Mountain .....	10,094 feet
South Sister Mountain .....	10,054 feet



Careful campers

F-44756A

#### BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

Twenty-five per cent of all funds received by the Forest Service for the sale of timber, grazing fees, water power development fees, summer home lot rentals and resort rentals, is turned over to the counties in which the national forests are located, to be used for roads and schools. In addition, 10 per cent of all such receipts is expended by the

Forest Service for roads and trails within the national forests.

There are parts of two different counties in the Cascade National Forest. For the 23-year period from 1906 to 1929, inclusive, the amounts turned directly over to the State Treasurer for the counties benefiting under the 25 per cent law for roads and schools are as follows:

Lane County.....	\$143,613.82
Douglas County.....	89,386.89
Total.....	233,000.71

As the forest resources are used more and more under systematic management, it is reasonable to expect that the annual amount received by the counties will continue indefinitely and will increase. For example, the receipts from the 14 national forests in Oregon in 1915 were \$198,703.31; in 1929 they were \$1,060,158.04.

In addition to these Federal funds coming directly to the counties, the Government has, since 1913, spent \$11,278,259.39 in Oregon for roads and trails in or very near the national forests.

# \$75 FINE

For throwing away lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers, or other lighted material on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right of way within the State of Oregon.

*Laws of Oregon, 1927, Chapter 388, Section 12:*

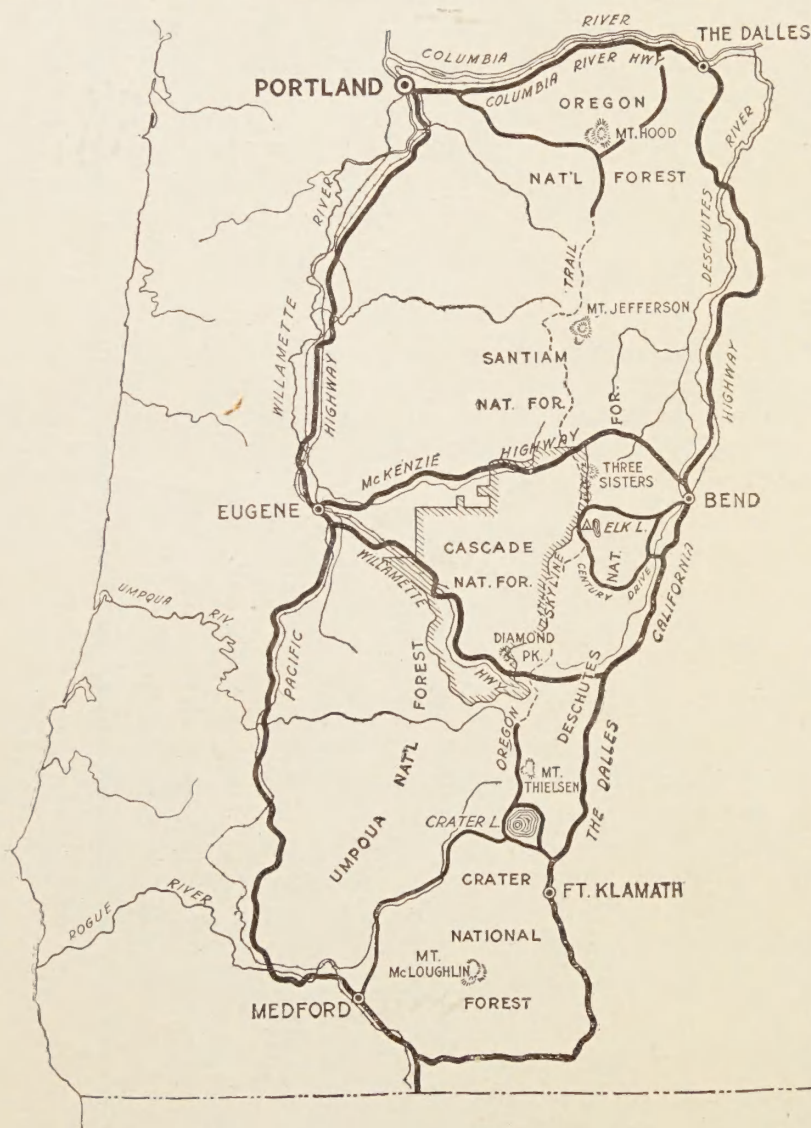
SECTION 27. *Unlawful to throw away lighted matches, cigarettes, etc.—Penalty.*—It shall be unlawful, during the closed season, for anyone to throw away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers, or other lighted material, on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right of way within this State. Every one operating a public conveyance shall post a copy of this section in a conspicuous place within the smoking compartments of such conveyance. Anyone violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than seventy-five dollars (\$75).

**Closed season, May 15 to October 1**



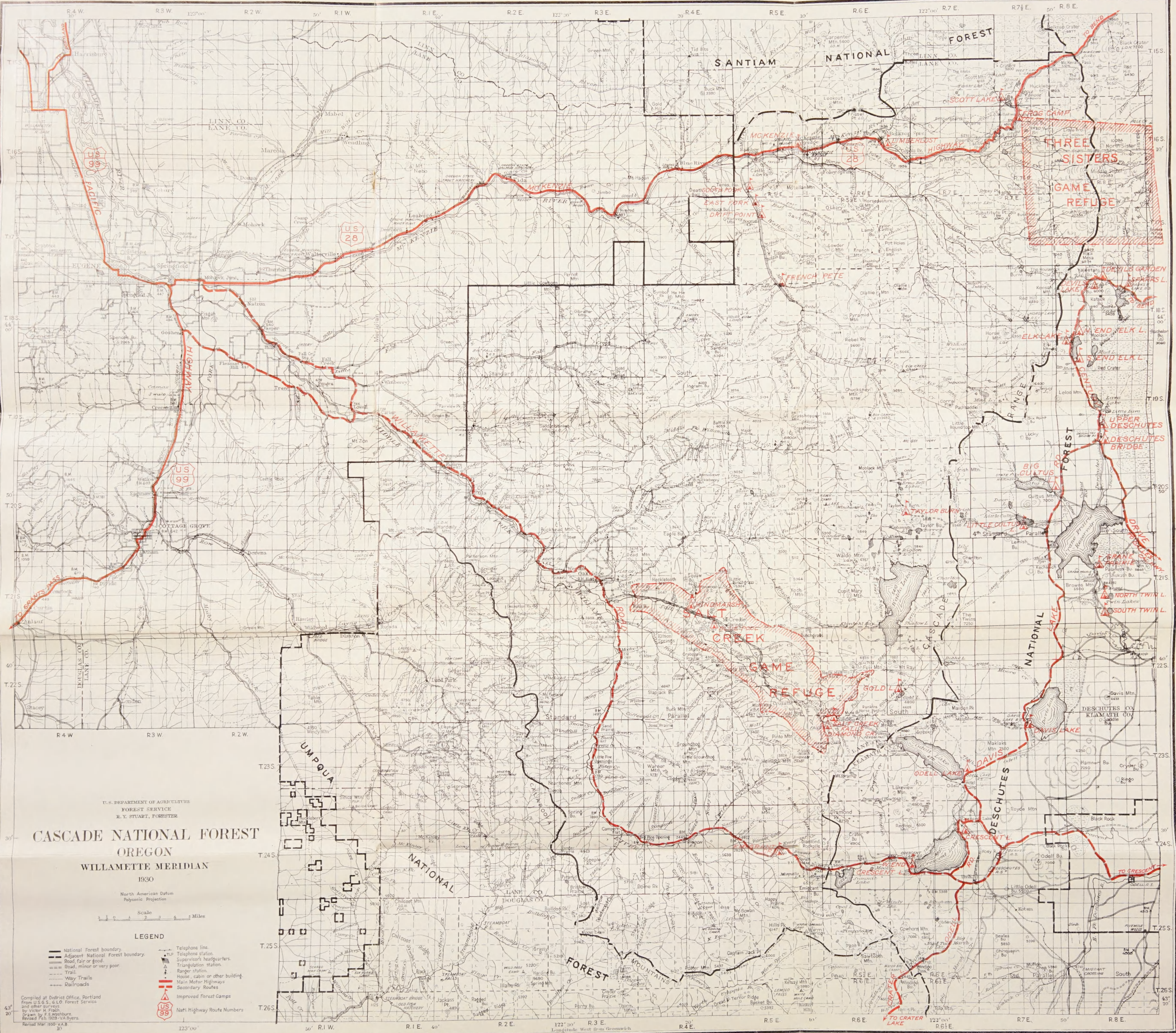
For further information, or for camp fire permits, call on the forest supervisor at Eugene, Oreg., or on the forest ranger at McKenzie Bridge, at West Boundary Ranger Station, or at Oakridge, Oreg.

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set an example for the other fellow.



Location map, Cascade National Forest, showing route of the Triangle Auto Trip





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
R. Y. STUART, FORESTER

# CASCADE NATIONAL FOREST

## OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN  
1930

North American Datum  
Polyconic Projection

Scale  
1 2 3 4 Miles

### LEGEND

- National Forest boundary
- Adjacent National Forest boundary
- Road, fair or good
- Road, minor or very poor
- Trail
- Way Trails
- Railroads
- Telephone line
- Telephone station
- Supervisor's headquarters
- Triangulation station
- Ranger station
- House, cabin or other building
- Main Motor Highways
- Secondary Routes
- Improved Forest Camps
- Nat'l Highway Route Numbers

Compiled at District Office, Portland  
from U.S.G.S. 6 L.O. Forest Service  
and other surveys  
by Victor H. Flach  
Drawn by F. E. Washburn  
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10